not fillbuster any longer or obstruct the measure in any way. He had heped that if the result must be compromise, such a measure would be agreed upon as would continue the purchase of silver for a much longer period than this bill provides for. Other silver men said practically the same thing, and if there is one who seriously hoped that the silver men would get all that they demanded, that Senator

has not been found. As to the Republican attitude the case is quite different. Senator Sherman, Senator Lodge, and other Republicans say that they can only repeat what they have said to the Democrats. When the Democrats came to them to ask how they steed on the compromise measure, their only answer was: "Let's see the measure first. We can't express our opinion until we measure, their only know what you propose." Of course, the Re-publicans do know the basis of the compromise in an informal way, and it has not been difficult to get an expression of opinion from any of them under a promise that their names should not be printed. From what they say it is gathered that the Republicans will vote against the new bill. This they will do with the understanding that the bill will pass both Houses and that the President will sign it. They will then go to the country on it. As

one of them put it:
"If you ask me how I feel as a citizen. I tell you I am sorry to see the Administration weaken. If you ask me how I feel as a Republican, I say I am not hilarious: I am simply

The gist of the Republican opinion is that unconditional repeal could have been had, and that the back down of the repealers is disereditable. With a majority of ten, they should not have surrendered. They argue that repeal has failed because the repealers were not earnestly for it. They assert that the only good thing in the original scheme of the compromisers has been abandoned. That was the provision for an issue of one hundred or two hundred ons of dollars' worth of bonds. They say that this was a statesmanlike and wise provision, and has been abandoned in deference to the Southern Senators, who, in the language of an Eastern member, "Can't bear to Asked what the prospects are for the passage of the compromise bill through the House. they reply that the Republicans will make a little talk just enough to define their position. and then the bill will pass.

The Populists have gone to bed determined to accept nothing but free silver, and to continue the fillbustering till they get it, or till their wind gives out. Of course they don't mean to be amusing, but they are. They can't keep up obstruction for any length of

a desperate time trying to continue their fillbustering. There were days when they had all they could do to find men to keep up the talk. Indeed, several times it looked as though their plans must fail, for human endurance and lung power gave out. If thirty or forty men had so much trouble, fancy the folly of three Populists trying to imitate them!

Many Democrats claim a victory for repeal and for the Administration, on the ground that in getting repeal a year from now they are securing all they demanded. This is true, and if the Administration had not asked for unconditional repeal the victory would be apparent. But it gets only conditional repeal, and so if any side has triumphed it must be the men who stood for compromise while masquerading for instant repeal. As to the failure to provide for an issue of bonds, the argument of the compromisers is that such a provision is unnecessary, since the authority dent by the terms of the Redemption act of 1875. to issue bonds is already vested in the Presi-

## A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

It Is Between Senutor Hards of Tennessee and the Serverbondent of The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21. - For reasons which that old gentleman did not see fit to acknowledge Senator Isham G. Harris of Tennessee to-day went to the length of denying the accuracy of he interview with him which THE SUN published the other day. It was the only interview had with him, and the one by which THE Sun paid him the high compliment of selecting him to speak for the champions of Senate tradition. In that interview Senator Harris said that the reason Mr. Stevenson would not put the Repeal bill to a vote, regardless of the rules, was that "he would not live to do it."

This afternoon, toward the close of the sesion. Mr. Harris occupied ten minutes in a both painstaking and painful denfal that he said those words: This is not the first time t Senators have dealed ti table and responsible correspondents, though the custom is not so common as to reconcile the correspondents with the theory that it is honorable for men in an exalted position to use their rank and power in order to destroy that which must always be the chief and most valuable stock in trade of a correspondent, his reputation and reliability.

Senator Harris, in his interview, uttered sentiments very familiar to all who are now in attendance upon the Senate, but they were published because it was known that their violence would surprise the country at large. They did surprise the country, and this surprise took the form of indignation in the liepublican newspapers. These journals have taken the matter too seriously, perhaps, and have been pitching into the old gentieman in long stretches of leaded type. What the Senanow says he said to the THE SUN correspondent is this;

Neither you (the correspondent), nor the Vice-President, will live to see the time when any official occupying that position will make such a ruling."

We now print again the words that he did say, and the issue must be his veracity against. that of THE SUN:

"Now, Senator, why couldn't a vote be called for by the presiding officer whenever he wanted it? Why didn't Mr. Morton call for it in the Force bill time?" "Rimply because he couldn't. No one but God could

have invested him with the authority, and I question whether he could get it even from that high source." You have heard Senator Bill's suggestion that the Vice-President of the Senate can do this if he is deter mined to and has the votes behind him. Why can

rules do not permit him to But if he has the votes behind him ?"

"No matter," said Senator Harris, "he cannot do what there is no rule or law to permit him to do." But," said the reporter of Tex Sty, "do not think

me obtuse for pressing the question. What is to pre-vent the Vice-President from simply doing is without rule or authority! Why can't be simply call for or Why, sir." said the President pro tempore, speaking with impressive gravity, "I don't believe he would live to accomplish it. Certainly he would not be permitted to do such a thing Moreover, sir, I do not be Beve that any man with the standing and characte

that would fit him to attain the office of vice President could have so little decency as to attempt, or even to tah to attempt to defy the rules and traditions that have governed this senate since the foundation of our Unfortunately for his denial he gave the

interview to the special correspondent of Tax Buy in the presence of its regular Washington correspondent. The explanation that the old gentleman fails to make is that he is angry at the comment of the New York Testang upon his interview. But that does not excuse him for assailing the credit of THE SUN correspondent. It is too had for the pretended dignity of the Senate that there has grown up in that body an impression that benators, unlike other men, may deny their own words without injuring their standing and atthout to-ing the respect of the secole. They think it fair and honorable to discredit raports which convey what they atterward like when they see those atterances nateralized in cold type forty-cight hours Mr. Voorhoes has publicly contradicted a United Press report that was absolutely accurate. It is time a halt was called upon this undignified and unmanly tric, which is now one of the chief distincto of the once great bonate.

STORY OF THE COMPROMISE. Defalls of the Measure and Its Probable

By the United Press. WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.-The Democratic conference committee to-day began its fourth day's session in an attempt to reach a compromise proposition upon which the contending factions in that party could agree. During the day a number of Senators were heard, and it appeared as if each Senator had an Independent suggestion of compromise. To bring all of these together into one complete measure upon which all could stand was a task the conference committee found exceedingly diffleuit of accomplishment.

The chief element of dispute was the date at which the reneal of the purchasing clause o the Sherman act shall take effect. It was said that the Administration had agreed to a postponement to July 1, 1894, but one of the committee negatived this with the statement that it was the inability of the committee or any-body else to get the Administration to agree to anything that caused all the trouble.

In the mean time efforts to secure the written request of a majority of the Senate for the enforcement of a special cloture rule applicable to this debate seem to lag. The semi-offi cial statement made public yesterday that the Vice-President would obey the wish of a maority of the Senate whenever it was authentically made known to him has not up to nov brought out any further adherents to the plan which Mr. Hill originated. Senators who favor repeal with a conditional string attached to it are apprehensive that the rule could be made to apply just as easily to unconditional repeal

are apprehensive that the rule could be made to apply just as easily to unconditional repeal as to a compromise measure, and they therefore hesitate to authorize the exercise of this power. Apparently the end is not yet.

Later the details of the forthcoming compromise were practically agreed upon, and at a lew moments before I o'clock this afternoon Democratic Senators began plediging themselves in writing to abide by it. The compromise agreed upon provides that the repeal of the purchasing clause of the sherman act shall take effect on Oct. I. 1894, and that the bond question shall be climinated entirely. It also provides that all silver buillon now in the Treasury and all that may be purchased up to the time the repeal goes into effect, fogether with the seigniorage, is to be coined, save the amount necessary to redeem the outstanding silver certificates. All greenlacks and Treasury notes undor ten dollars in value shall be retired and silver certificates or colled silver dollars shall take their places.

As soon as the committee reached this conclusion, Senators on the Democratic side were sent for, and there was a steady stream of Senators wending their way to the committee room. Mr. Voorhees, in which Senators plediged themselves that if he would move to amend his bill in accordance with the outlines given above, they would support it and then vote for the bill as amended. It was a notoworthy fact that the silver Senators signed this document, although there were some who did it under the most vigorous protestations, looking upon the compromise, as they expressed it, as an abject surrender of all that for which they had fought these many weeks. As soon as this papor has been sincel—its purpose having been previously discussed with the Chairman of the Finance Committee the amendment will be prepared and introduced in the Senator it has hoped by the conference committee that avery Democrat will sign the pledige and that Mr. Voorhees will act promptly upon its reception.

avery Democrat will sign the pledge and that Mr. Voorhees will act promptly upon its recention.

The hepublicans decline to talk in regard to their course, saying that they must first see the proposed amendment. There is a disposition on the part of some of the Republicans to repudiate any compromise that enlarges the volume of silver money without a corresponding increase in the issue of bonds for its protection. The Democrats however, expect to be able to draw their entire vote to the support of the compromise bill and force it through without the aid of the minority.

The Secretary of the Treasury was heard from during the morning on three different occasions through the agency of a trusted friend, the gentleman so acting appearing before the committee as late in the day as 2.1. M. One of the members of the committee, when asked after this last visit of the representative of the Secretary of the Treasury whether the compromise would be acceptable to the President, said that it was drawn on the lines of the suggestions that emanated from the Administration itself.

Up to 4 o'clock, when the Senate took a recess, thirty-seven Senators had signed the pledge to support the measure. This number included Mr. Martin of Kansas, who has been counted by some as a Populist. Mr. Martin said that he is and siways has been a Democrat, and, while he did not acquiesce willingly in the conclusion reached by the conference, he agreed to it because it was the best he could get. By the colinage of the buillon and the substitution of silver certificates for Treasury notes and greenbacks below denominations of SiOt it is estimated that the volume of silver in circulation will be increased by \$190,000,000.000.

silence in circulation will be increased by \$190,000,000.

The terms of the compromise were not generally known in the executive departments before the hour of closing arrived. Secretary Carlisle preserved, as he has throughout this entire struggle, a "masterly silence" as far as making public his views through the press is concerned. Others talked of the subject, however, and the fact that an outcome was in sight was received with general satisfaction. One of the Cabinet officers into Secretary Carlisle, in conversation subsequently, expressed the boilet that without a clause in the compromise authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds up to a fixed amount, any \$150,000,000 or \$200,000,000, at a rate of interest that would readily float them abroad and not have them returned to us in every little financial flurry, the bill would be unsatisfactory as a financial measure of relief.

The clause in the bill providing for the retirement of United States notes and Treasury notes below \$10 was favorably received in the Treasury Department. The ratired one-dollar, two-dollar, and five-dollar notes, it is understood, are to be converted into higher denominations, so that the present amount of these two classes of money in circulation will not be affected by the change.

The amount of United States notes that will be retired is as follows: One-dollar, \$13,000,000, and under and including fives about \$20,000,000, and under and including fives about \$130,000,000. The blan as now understood contemplates the issue of smaller denominations so in circulation as now understood contemplates the issue of smaller denominations so in vice large clause for the large denominations of silver certificates for the large denominations now in use.

ates for the large denominations now in use.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE BENATE. Peffer Finally Concindes His Speech, and

Jones of Nevada Bruins Again.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 .- The Senate's legislative session of Tuesday last has not yet closed. It will have its sixth part next Monday, and is as likely as not to run all through next week It is the longest legislative day in the memory of the experienced Journal Clerk of the Ser ate, except one, at the time of the Electrical Commission in 1877, when a legislative day of the Senate ran for thirty calendar days.

Just as soon as a quorum of Senators was btained, which was at 10:20 A. M., the Silver Purchase Repeal bill was taken up, and Mr Peffer (Pop., Kan.) continued the speech in opposition to it which he began last week, and o which to-day's installment was the fifth. The closure rule was not taken up because (this be ing still the legislative day of Tuesday last there was no morning hour. If there had been a morning hour the resolution would have been, in the regular order of business, inid before the Senate. It might have been taken up, also, on motion; but no such motion was

made. More than the usual listlessness and inattention prevailed as Mr. Peffer proceeded with his discourse. The quorum melted away, but there was no disposition to notice the fact, and consequently no call of the Senate. There seemed to be, however, an interchange of views going on among the Senators who were in the chamber. Mr. Voortiees (Dem., Ind.) crossed the aisle separating the two hostile camps and took a seat beside Mr. Teiler (Hen. Col.), and the two field marshals were soon engaged in carnest talk. The other Colorado Senator Welcott crossed over to the Democratic side and tailed with Mr. Faulkner (Dem., W. The two chief leaders and their two lieutenants were thus, at the same moment, engaged in negotiations. Senators Butler (Dem. S. C. and Stewart (Rep., Nev.), and Senators Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) and Bate (Dem., Tenn. - all anti-repealers - were also in apparently earnest consultation. Mr. Sherman (Lep. C. Justed himself at his desk writing, but was soon interrupted by Mr. Vlas Dom. Wis.), who seemed 10 have some important business with him.

Wis.), who seemed to have some important business with him.

Ir. Feffor having yielded the floor temporarily, the limitse joint esolution for the restoration of the personal property of the Mormon Church in Etab snow in the hands of a receiver mount Simonou in bonds to the timesh for charitable uses, was reported back from the Judiciary Committee by Mr. Teller

Bufore break rakt Brumo-sellaer Acis as a Braces-trial builte 40 ets. - 44.

senate in continuation of the spectrum of it.

After a time he was asked by Mr. Voorhees whether it would be agreeable to him to yield, as he understood that he could not conclude this evening.

"I cannot conclude for two or three more days," Mr. Jones answered. I have not the slightest desire to occupy the time of the Senate, but I wish to present one phase of our side of the question in consecutive form, and I hope that at a subsequent period I shall be able to continue my argument.

The Senate at 4 P. M., after a short executive session, took a recess till 10 A. M. on Monday next. The executive session took a recess till 10 A. M. on Monday next. The executive session took a recess till 10 A. M. on Monday next. The executive session that were overlooked yesterday. The nomination of Mr. Hornblower to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court has not, it is understood, been reported from the Judichary Gompittee.

The nomination of loseph Dowling to be Collector of Internal Evenue at Cincinnati was confirmed, although the injunction of secreey was not removed.

the bill to submit the famous McGarrahan claim to the Bancho Panoche Grande to the Court of Private Land Claims for investigation and finding came up as unfinished business. Yesterday at the expiration of the hour, tellers were endeavoring to find a quorum, and the effort was continued to-day. There being no prospect of success. Mr. l'endleton withdrew the bill by unanimous consent.

The till to divide the eastern judicial district of Texas into two divisions and fixing the time for holding court therein, was passed. The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to build a revenue cutter \$175,000 for use on the New England coast. was called up, and Mr. Mallory (Dem., Fla. read a letter from Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamila, urging the passage of the

was called up, and Mr. Mallory (Dem., Fla.) read a letter from Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamilin, urging the passage of the bill.

Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.) said he desired to speak not so much to this particular bill as to the general policy which the House should pursue. Because of extravagant legislation in the past the Government was now brought to face a condition of things where its expenditures were in excess of its receipts. To meet this condition it was necessary for the officials to draw upon the gold reserve of one hundred millions of dollars, which had been held for the rodemption of the greenbacks. Memors should know that any approximation now made must be taken out of that reserve, for there is no other source from which it may come.

Mr. Dingley (Rep., Mc.) held that the financial condition of the Government was not due to increased expenditures, but to the generally depressed state of affairs in business circles. Last year and year before the revenues were sufficient for the expenditures. Mr. Dingley argued that it was unwise to proceed under the present policy of invading the gold reserve. The Congress should provide means to increase that reserve, and also money for current expenditures. If the House had joined the Senate last year in authorizing the issue of bonds, there would have been, in his opinion, no such financial reverses as the country has seen.

Mr. Mallory advocated the passage of the bill as providing necessary means of collecting and protecting the revenue. It added nothing to the force already employed, and was urged by the Treasury officials.

The bill was passed.

A bill providing for the construction of a similar vessel for use on the great lakes was also called up by Mr. Mallory.

Mr. Sayers (Dem., Tex.), Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, expressed some doubt as to the expediency of going forward with this work, and the hour was exhausted in a desultory discussion which resulted in nothing.

The consideration of the bill to reorganize the system of publ

S. No querum appearing, on motion of hichardson, the House adjourned until Meday at 12 o'clock.

THE GOLD RESERVE DECREASING. Also the Receipts from Customs and the

Washington, Oct. 21.-The Treasury days" statement, issued to-day, shows that the gold reserve has decreased to \$81.700,000. the lowest point it has ever reached, and a loss for the month of October of \$12,000,000 It is believed, however, that from now until the end of the month the gold reserve will climb up. Oct. Il with distress signals flying. She had as the currency now in process of redemption encountered a severe hurricane on the 8th and will become unlocked and available for use. While this has been tied up the Treasury has been paying out gold freely, which accounts In some measure for its decrease. Another reason for its decrease is that the customs payments in New York have not been paid so largely in gold as during September, although gold was practically the only money paid out by the Treasury in New York. This gold has found its way into the banks. One year ago

the gold reserve stood at \$123,420,000. The customs receipts at New York have been paid as follows: Gold coin, 43.5 per cent.; silver coin, 0.1 per cent.; gold certificates, 0.1
per cent: silver certificates, 25.4 per cent.;
I nited States notes, 10.9 per cent., and United
States Treasury notes, 11.0 per cent.
The customs receipts at New York for the
first twenty days of this month aggregated
\$5.033,000, as against \$6,942,000 for the corresponding period of last rear. Proportionate
decrease in customs at other points throughout the country is shown by the reports received. The falling off of the
revenues is clearly shown in the official statement that since the heginning
of the present fiscal year the expenditures of
the Treasury have exceeded the receipts
\$22,000,000, which will be increased when the
other interest is taken out of the cash to the
extent of \$27,000,000 or \$28,000,000. These
figures hear out Secretary Carlisie's estimates
that at the end of June next the deficit will
amount to from \$50,000,000 to \$40,000,000.

Pension payments continue heavy \$8,642,000
out of a total expenditure so far this month of
\$20,025,000 being on that account. It will require probably three more millions to meet
the requirements for pensions this month.

Pastmaster-Gen. Bissell has had prepared a
statement showing the postal receipts during
the first two weeks of the present month, and ver coin, 0.1 per cent.; gold certificates, 0.1 Postmaster-Gen. Bissell has had prepared a statement showing the postal receipts during the first two weeks of the present month, and the first two weeks in October, 1862. For the first period the receipts were \$1,268,13756, and for the corresponding period last year, \$1,724,380.05, showing the surprising decrease for the two weeks of \$455,252.40. Postmaster-Gen. Bissell is of the opinion that the remarkable falling off in postal receipts is due solely to the disturbed financial condition of the country.

ADJT. GEN. WILLIAMS'S REPORT.

He Doesn't Think Much of the Indian as

Soldier-Students at Military Colleges, WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.-The Secretary of War has just received the annual report of the Adjutant-tieneral of the Army for the year ended Sept. 1, 1803. Gen. Williams shows in a tabu sted statement that the military feature of educational institutions is increasing, and he calls attention to the figures as affording convincing evidence of the steadily increas ing favor with which the American people regard an intelligent and judicious blending o military instruction and exercises with the scholastic course of studies."

It is shown that the number of students at military colleges capable of military duty has nereased about 2,000 each year and now is 17,519. The suggestion is made that military instruction now provided for colleges should the extended to night schools in large cities.
The system, says Gen. Williams, "can only reach its full development when in all institutions securing a detail the rule is made imperative that every male, physically capable, shall be enrolled as a militarry student."
Concerning the Militarry academy at West Point, Gen. Williams says he heartly concurs in the recommendations of the superintend.
Content in the recommendations of the superintend.
Content in the recommendations of the superintend of the recommendations of the superintend of the be extended to night schools in large cities." The system." says Gen. Williams, "can only

with an amendment. The amendment specifies the uses to which the fund may be applied, for the payment of the debts to which the Church may be locally specified in the Church may be locally specified in the Church for the education of the Church and for the building and research the Church, and for the building and research to houses of worship, but in which the rightfulness of the practice of potygamy shall not inculcated. The amendment was agreed to and the joint resolution was passed, not work the continue may passed, not work the continue may be an advantage of the continue may be a continued in the continue may argument.

The senate at 4 P. M., after a short executive session took a recessatill 10 K. M. on Monday next. The executive session took a recessatill 10 K. M. on Monday next. The executive session took a recessatill 10 K. M. on Monday next. The executive session took a recessatill 10 K. M. on Monday next. The executive session took a recessatill 10 K. M. on Monday next. The executive session took a recessatill 10 K. M. on Monday next. The executive session took a recessatill 10 K. M. on Monday next. The executive session took a recessatill 10 K. M. on Monday next. The commitation of the continue may argument.

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The senate at 4 P. M. after a short executive session took a recessatill 10 K. M. on Monday next. The commitation of the continue may be a continued to a server o

cannot resist the conviction of the unadvisability of entisting indians in the regular regimental organiza-tions. Indiana when under able command and effec-tive discipline, make excellent skirmishers and acoust, and I am strongly of opinion that their employment as army scouts is the limit of their usefulness to the unitary establishment.

Concerning post schools, Gen. Williams recommends the introduction of elementary courses in topography, minor factics, and the use of simple field instruments, and also that suitable courses be provided for enlisted men ambitious to obtain commissions. Schools for the children of officers and soldiers are also urged. urged.
Gen. Williams will be placed on the retired list next month, and he refers to the fact that this report is the last he will make.

A GREAT NAVAL VICTORY RECILLED. The Defeat of a British Squadron by the Yankee Privateer Gen, Armstrong.

WASHINGTON Oct. 21.-Secretary Gresham o-day practically decided that he had no authority of law o effect a final settlement of the celebrated cass of the privateer brig Gen. Armstrong, on which Wm. H. Crane's play of "The Senator" is said to be founded, by paying to Sam Chester Reld, the surviving son of the Armstrong's commander, the residue of the money appropriated by Congress as a reward ing a British squadron in September, 1814.

The battle between the Gen. Armstrong and the British ships occurred in the harbor of Fayal, in the Azores, where the Armstrong was lying at anchor. On Sept. 26, 1814, the vessel was attacked by her Majesty's ship Plantagenet, 74 guns; the frigate Rota, 44 guns, and the brig Carnation, 18 guns. The British numbered 2,000 men, while the Armstrong had only seven guns and ninety men.

British numbered 2,000 men, while the Armstrong had only seven guns and ninety men. After a two days' battle, Reid defeated the three English ships, which were part of an expedition concentrating at Jamaica to join Admiral Cockrans before. New Orleans, and Reid's stand detained them until too late to be effective in lighting Gen. Jackson. This detention, it is claimed, saved New Orleans and Louisiana from British conquest.

In 1815 the United States made a claim against Porugal for indemnity in allowing British vessels to fire on an American ship in one of its larbors, and President Zachary Taylor submitted the question to the arbitration of Louis Napoleon, who decided against the United States. Reid had died meanwhile, and turned over the prosecution of his claim for indemnity to his son. In 1882 Congress appropriated \$70,000 for the benefit of the owners, officers, and crew of the Armstrong, and the present claimant. Samt bester Reid, accurred counsel fees and his father's share, amounting to about \$40,000. Some of the claimants did not appear, and Mr. Reid contended that the \$10,000 set aside as their share should be given him.

Secretary Gressem can find no authority for so disposing offit, and the case will probably be sent to Congress for action. Since the time of Mr. Frelinghuysen, who distributed the award, other Secretaries of State have held that Mr. Reid is not entitled to the money.

WRECK OF THE SHIP DOROTHEA. Her Crew Rescued by the Bark Lotus and

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.-The Hydrographic Office at the Navy Department has received a report from its branch at Savannah of the wreck of the ship Dorothea of Sandiferd. bound from Dieppe for Philadelphia. According to the information, Capt. J. R. Hires of the bark Lotus sighted the Dorothea at 1:30 P. M. Oth instants, had lost her main and mizzen masts, had her stem and stern broken and her decks smashed in, making her unmanage-able and leaks.

her decks smashed in, making her unmanageable and leaky.

The Lotus rescued the crew of eighteen people, taking ten hours to accomplish it, as a heavy gale was blowing from the east-southeast, with a very high cross sea. Oil was used to assist at the rescue, and the Dorothea was afterward set on fire to prevent her from lecoming a danger to navigation. The Lotus was on a voyage from Hamburg to Charleston.

The branch hydrographic office, at Philadelphia, has informed the Navy Department that on Oct. 17, in latitude 35° 10 north, longitude 75° 05 west, the British steamship Nymphae. Capt. Munro, passed a dereilet schooner, floating with the decks level with the water and both masta standing. On the same date the Nymphae, in latitude 36° 55 north, longitude 74° 57 west, passed another derelict with decks awash and no spars standing.

Nominations by the President. WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.-The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Postmaters—Robt. M. Foster, Marion, Ala; Wm. R. Keiley, Texariana, Ark., teorge M. Floyd, Malvern, Ark.; John W. Puckett, Rogers, Ak; Charles Be Groft Tocon, Art; James H. Bobson, San Fedra, Cal; Claran, W. Garwell, Montreello, Jud. Prest, Tamps, Fla.; John W. Garwell, Montreello, Jud. Prest, Tamps, Fla.; John W. Garwell, Montreello, Jud. Amos Jox, Atlanta, Ga. Samuel M. Salivan, Coving, A. Amos Jox, Atlanta, Ga. Samuel M. Salivan, Coving, A. Amos Jox, Atlanta, Ga. Samuel M. Salivan, Coving, Jud. Assemption, Hi. Benl, W. Pope, Buquon, Bl. Davis, Assemption, Hi. Henl, W. Pope, Buquon, Bl. Davis, Assemption, Hi. Henl, W. Pope, Buquon, Bl. Davis, Assemption, Hi. Charles, A. Rine, Corydon, Ind.; Bobt. J. Garder, Amora, M. Chapline, Peabody, Kan.; Marcus B. Gase, Marora, M. Chaple, Robert, Moorey, Ontonagon, Mich. E. T. Schwartz, Worthington, Minn. Reese W. Crockett, Alany, Mo; Lysander B. Barmey, Bothyort, Mo.; Alfred G. Gores, Fairfield, Nub.; Wm. MarFarlan, Merchantwille, N. J.; Raby Shinkle, Lockland, G. Garrett, Baselt, Newcomergiown, G.; Bavid A. Chark, Saint, Mary, G.; Charles P. J.-enness, Barton, Vt. P. E. Truly, Balluger, Lex.; S. H. Horton, Whitesboro, Tex.; A. I. Hamilton, Comanche, Tex.; John F. Haden, Tyler, Tex.; J. M. T. Smith, Schenandosh, Va.; Robert J. Nosil, Last Raddord, N.; W. G. Robinson, Big Stone Gap, Va.; Lee H. Vance, Clarksburg, Va.; Huch B. McCracken, Mannington, W. A.; Nichael G. McGechan, Hurrey, Wis Justice—Needham G. Collier of New Mexico to be described by School, Marcus Collier of New Mexico to be described by School, Marcus Collier of New Mexico to be described by School, Marcus Collier, G. New Mexico to be described by School, Marcus Collier, G. New Mexico to be described by School, Marcus Collier, School, Marcus Collier, Marcus Co 

## FOR HEAVEN'S SAKE!

Stop filibustering with that cold! No compromise is possible. The only way to repeal it unconditionally and at once is by the use of Riker's Expectorant. RIKER'S. remember, the cure that cures or refunds your money every time. 60 cts. a bottle, of your druggist or at Riker's. All doctors' prescrip-

Hood's Cures



## I Could Not Move

My hands or feet; was helpless, had to have ip to turn myself in bed because of rhoumatism. One day a friend advise 1 me to take Hood's Sareaparilla. When I had taken one bottle I could get up, stand on my feet, and walk through the rooms. I continued to take waik through the rooms. I continued to take the medicine and steadily improved until I was perfectly well—C. M. HYER, Roller Makor with W. & A. Fietcher Co., Hotoken, N. J.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable. 25c. TAMMANY'S CANDIDATES ACCEPT. Charles M. Cinney's Declaration of Inde

prodence Applanded. Congressman Ashbel P. Fitch, Judge Miles Beach, Charles M. Clancy, Judge Fitzsimons, Lewis J. Conian, Edward T. Fitzpatrick, and William H. Dobbs were officially notified yesterday that they had been nominated by the Tammany County Convention for office. Congressman John H. Fellows and John H. V. Arnold have no official notice vet. The Nominating Committee and the other candidates met yesterday afternoon at 3 % o'clock in Tammany Hall. Michael C. Murphy, the Chairman, called for Judge Beach first, and Charles M. Knox conducted the Judge to a place in front of Mr. Murphy. Mr. Murphy made a speech telling the Judge what a good Judge he had been

Your career has been superlative," he said. "It couldn't be better. For that reason and for another-that Tammany Hall believes that the velfare of the citizens and city depend on the purity of the Judiciary-Tammany has de-

cided to renominate you."

Judge Beach accepted the nomination, and closed a little speech like this: "In the posttion which I am to occupy it is not possible to showany appreciation or devotion to the organization of which I am proud to be a member. But it is possible at all times to show devotion to the principles of Democracy as laid down by that most illustrious and eminent

and deventy that most illustrious and emitted the property of the property of

THE OFFICIAL BALLOTS

Names of Constitutional Delegates Should

Be Printed in Single Column ALBANT, Oct. 21. - Secretary of State Rice after consulting with Judge Countryman of this city, has decided that a strictly legal in terpretation of the law requires that the official ballots shall have the names of the constitutional delegates printed in a single column. In accordance with this decision, he today ordered new sample ballots to be sent out to all County Clerks with the constitutional delegates printed thereon in a single column. Secretary Rice said to THE SUN reporter that he did this because it was his opinion that the law required it, but that this new sample ballot, like the one first sent out, was simply in the nature of advice and suggestion to the County Clerks, and had no binding effect. The law does not require the Secretary of State to send a form of ballot to the County Clerks, but it has been the practice to do so in order to secure uniformity in the arrangement of the State tickets. As a matter of fact the County tlerks alone under the Ballot law have the authority to decide how the ballot shall be printed where the law itself does not specifically define it for thom. If any County Clerk should decide, after securing legal opinion or otherwise, that the double column met the requirethat this new sample ballot, like the where the law itself does not specifically define it for thom. If any County (lerk should decide, after securing legal opinion or otherwise, that the double column met the requirements of the law, he could retain it. The courts alone can put a definite interpretation on the law. An opinion of the Secretary of State or the Attorney-General has no binding effect, and is not authoritative.

Deputy Secretary of State Benedict said to The Sux reporter that the trouble arcase from the fact that the laying of the office, including himself, concluded that, as the provisions of the law were somewhat indefinite on the subject, they would agree with the printers, who thought the double column all right. For his own part he was glad the question had been brought up at this time by The Sux, instead of after it was too into the have the ballots reprinted. There was yet time for any large printing office to do the work over. The hardship of the change came upon the little local job printers, who took the ballot contracts and now could not fill them, because the time is too short. As a matter of fact they did all this advance work at their own risk, as no county Clerk had a right to order any ballots printed until all the nominations were in, and this would not be until eight days before election. election.

EIGHT MILLION BALLOTS WERE ALBEADY PRINTED Martin B. Brown, who has the centract for printing the Tammany ballots to be used in New York city, called on Fresident Martin of the Holice Board yesterday to look ut the law and see what could be done about the mistake in printing in double column instead of single column on the official ballots the names of candidates for delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

Convention Mr. Brown said that 8,000,000 of the ballots ordered had already been printed and they would have to be destroyed. He was not prepared to say whether he or the State would lose the money.

MR. SCHIEREN'S TREACHERY TO THE GREAT REPUBLICAN LEADER.

Brooklyn's Mugwamp Mayoralty Candidate Formally Declines Mr. Boody's Challenge to Debate the Issues of the Campaign-Money Wanted for a Campaign Fund-Dr. Talmage Commends Mayor Boody.

Although the "educational" campaign in

Brooklyn has been in progress for only a week, the voters of that big town have received considerable enlightenment on the issues involved. Since the midnight nomination of Mr. Charles A. Schieren by the Republicans at the Criterion Theatre a good deal of light has been thrown on the personality of that estimable gentieman, who had hitherto been known as a successful leather dealer and an unostentatious worker in church and Sunday school fields. Since he started in the race for the Mayoralty, handicapped by the support of the Mugwamps, it has been disclosed that in the memorable struggle for the Presidency in 1834 he was bitterly opposed to James G. Blaine, and used whatever influence he possessed to defeat him. Mr. Schleren did not, it is true, cut any more figure on the platform in that contest than he is likely to do in the present one, but his antagonism to Mr. Blaine was most pronounced and vindictive. James Reynolds, one of Mr. Schleren's former employees, is authority for this statement.

"The mon in the shop always supposed that Mr. Schieren was a true-blue Republican. What was our surprise, therefore, when he came into the shop one day during the I'residential canvass in 1834 and asked us to support Mr. Cleveland for I'resident. He said he could not afford to support any such man as Blaine, and that the men in the shop would do him a favor if they would vote for his opponent."

Since his nomination Mr. Schleren has made no attempt to explain or excuse his treachery.

CIRCUS TRAINS IN COLLISION. Criterion Theatre a good deal of light has been thrown on the personality of that estimable gentleman, who had hitherto

Since his nomination Mr. Schieren has made

since his nonlitation Mr. Schieren has made no attempt to explain or excuse his treachery to Mr. Blaine, but, on the contrary, has gone out of his way to accept the homago of 1d ward M Shepard. A. Augustus Healey, and all the other leading Mugwumps. Mr. Schieren's disastrous oratorical performance at the Rink meeting also served to show conclusively that he was sadly deficient in the intellectual equipments which are suppressed to furnish the week. meeting also served to show conclusively that he was sadiy deficient in the intellectual equipments which are supposed to furnish the material necessary for the discharge of the ornamental duties of the Mayoralty. It is no matter of surprise, therefore, that the so-called non-partisan movement this year is in such striking contrast to that which twice swept Seth Low into the Mayor's chair. Mr. Lowowed his success largely to his own striking and picturesque personality and his force as a public speaker. Mr. Schieren's sole dependence, it seems, must be on the strength of the Mugwumps, for there are unmistaxable evidences from day to day that he is not going to get anything like the united support of the reorganized Republicans. Hour by hour the old true hine Republicans are either openly or secretly deserting the Republican standard and coming over to the Democracy.

Testerday Geo. F. Kenneth, one of the old stalwar: Republican is the Tenth ward, visited Democratic headquarters and threw in his lot with the party of the people.

"Old-time Republicans," he said, "have no interest in the election of Mr. Schleren, and, like myself, will vote for Mr. Roody."

Mr. Schleren has thus formally declined Mr. Boody's challenge to a joint debate:

"Characos Heanquarters, Roody's challenge to a joint debate:

"Arranga Heanquarters, Roody's challenge to a joint debate:

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"Broomy's, Germanya Bank Bettning, Roody's challenge to a joint debate:

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"Broomy's, Germanya Bank Bettning, Roody's challenge to a joint debate:

"Broomy's, Server of the people."

"Arranga Heanquarters, Roody's challenge to the people to t

this expression of gratitude was appropriate. With hearty salutation.

Mr. Talmage, it is said, is carnestly in favor of Mr. Boody's redection, and he will probably have something/emphatic to say on the Mayoralty question in a few days.

The confidence of the Democratic managers has been steadily increasing during the past week, but at the same time, there will be noted up in the campaign work. Arrangements have been made for a ratiling canvass, not only in each ward, but in each election district. Starting with the big rally at the Academy of Music to-merrow night, with Senator Hill as the chief orator, Brooklyn is going to witness the most exciting campaign in its history.

There is not a shadow of discontent in the Democratic skies, and even the stalwart Highth ward Democracy, which naturally at first keenly sympathized with Daniel Ryan in his deteat for the Shrievalty nomination, is solid for the ticket. Mr. Ryan himself said yesterday:

"I have accepted the situation. My fight

resterday:

"I have accepted the situation. My fight
was over when the County Convention adjourned. The Democrats of the Eighth ward
are not sulking, and will roll up a larger majority than ever before for Mr. Boody and all

pority than ever before for Mr. Boody and all the other candidates. It is said that the matter of finance is a disquisting subject to Mr. Schieren, who is running his own: campaign, and the regular Republican managers, who have headquarters of their own. Although the Mugwumps have done most of the talking so far, their contributions have been painfully insignificant. When ex-Congressman S. V. White used to be at the financial helm of the G.O. P. in Brooklyn, there was no difficulty experienced in raising funds. This year Mr. White doesn't seem to take much interest in political matters, and, so far, has not been seen at any Republican gathering. This appeal was sent broadcast among the solid men of the party yesterday: The Republicans must go into their ewn pockets. Let them do it and at once.

The Benchicans must go into their swn pocksts. Let them do it and at once.

The Democrats have strong hopes of capturing the Phird Senate district, although there is an adverse natural majority of 3,000 or more in it. Mr. H. Reynolds, Jack Skelly's backer in his New Orleans fight against Dixon, will be knifed all over the district for his treachery last year in running as an independent for the Assembly, and thus defeating the regular candidate.

There was more or less rejoicing at Bepublican headquarters yesterday over a report in one of the evening bacers that some of the New York banks had decided to refuse any more loans on Brooklyn property until the result of the election was determined. It was inferred at once that this action showed the distrust of the local Democratic administration by the financial institutions. As a matter of fact, very few of the banks have any money to loan at present on real estate in Brooklyn or elsowlers.

The statement incensed Mayor Boody greatly, and at the mass meeting of the Thirteenth Ward Democratic Association in

The statement incensed Mayor Boody greatly, and at the mass meeting of the Thirteenth Ward Democratic Association in the old liedford Avenue Tabernacie at South Third street and Bedford avenue in Williamsburgh last night he devoted considerable time to denying that there was any ground for it.

"Accusations of this character." he said. "Accusations of this character." he said for he only grown out of ordinary political warfare, and I do not hold the old Republican party responsible for it. When a foreign foe invades our domain we unite together to repel it, the same as we would meet a contagious disease. Now, we should ignore ordinary party lines and repel such an attack on our city scredit.

"On the 1st of October the debt of Brooklyn was not quite \$47,090,000, which included every form of indebtedness, the bonds issued for the construction of the bridge, the great water plant and the tax certificates alone amounting to \$27,000,000 and self-sustaining in themselves. The total debt not self-sustaining is alout \$20,000,000. The city of lireacity passed through the great financial crisis with less inconvenience than any other city in the land.

It was the first city to offer securities in the market at four per cent, which were sought une and now we are advertising \$100.

Out worth of long term bonds, and we won't have took beyond the borders of our city to find turchagers.

## BLAINE MEN WILL AVENGE DOES YOUR FACE TELL THE STORY OF YOUR LIFE?

DOES IT REFLECT YOUR CHARACTER, EXPORE TOUR PAULTS AND VICES :
Physiognomists say it does—that it is a sort of lock.

ing glass into which people can look and see the rene-tion of their inner natures. Then what is the meaning of that pug nose? It means to the physiognomista per and same nature, to the owner much humination, and to the modern dermatologist simply a little toe much cartilage at the end of the nove, a V shaped piece gether with a sureh or two
causing little or no pain a
cocaine is sprayed on the
parts before operating and
lot the mose that uniquated
a lack of force of character
has been made a straight

CIRCUS TRAINS IN COLLISION.

One Man Killed and Several Hurt in a Barnum & Balley Smash Up. CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 21.-A rear-end

cellision took place near here yesterday on the Baltimore and Ohio Road between two sections of the Barnum & Bailey circus trains. A dozen were hurt, half of them seriously and one fatally. The dead man is Frank Everett, Brooklyn, N. Y., both logs cut off: died in a few minutes. Those injured are: George Gilmore, New York city, injured internally may die; Robert Neilon, New York, hip and thigh badly bruised: J. P. Frederick, Allentown, Pa., legs smashed; Harry Marshell, Pitts burgh, ribs broken, badly hurt; Nathan Merrill, New York city, legs broken; Charles Mills, jaw broken; E. R. Richey, Honesdale, Passine hurt.

spine hurt.
All the injured were sent to Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore.
The train was running in five sections. The first section, going on an up grade was running about three miles an hour when the second section, being a light train, came around a curve at twenty-five miles an hour, and, without warning, crashed into it. The last two cars were telescoped. Those injured were sleeping.

were the ceremonies with which the remains of Mrs. Roscoe Conkling were laid at rest this morning. There was a prayer at the family residence on Rutger street, and then the cortige proceeded to Calvary Church, which was filled with friends and acquaintances of one of litica's noblest women. There had been no attempt at floral decorations in the church. A few ropes of smilax about the chancel and altar, and a wreath of superb orchids from the Daughters of the Revolution completed the entire display in this direction, though the number of beautiful tributes at the house was large.

number of beautiful tributes at the house was large.

The Rev. Dr. Goodrich read the funeral rites of the Eriscopal service, but made no remarks. The casket, which was draped with black, was festconed about its entire length with rose buds, and on the lid were three forms of cut allowers. There were no hall bearers, eight mutes carrying the casket down the aisle of the family, out-of-town friends and near neighbors. The most distinguished tersonages from out of town were: Judge Shipman and Alfred R. Conkling of New York, the Hon. Charles S. Fairchild of Cazenovia, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Green, and Charles D. Miller of Geneva. Interment was made at Forest Hill Cemetery.

No Democratic Candidate for the Assembly. CORNING, Oct. 21.-George W. Drake, the Democratic Assembly candidate for the Second district of Steuben, has declined to run. Mr. Drake was the candidate of the Cleveland wing of the party. John F. Murray, the Hill candidate, did not file his certificate of nomination with the County Clerk until a day too late, and as a consequence neither faction now has a candidate.

400 Women Register in Owego.

Owroo, Oct. 21.-On the first registration day in Owego 400 women registered. The day in Owego and women teaching the nom-probabilities are that a woman will be nom-inated on an independent ticket for School Commissioner, on account of the women favor-ing scientific temperance instruction in the schools of the county.

Fort Worth's Heaviest Failure. FORT WORTH, Tex., Oct. 21. - Stratton White, electrical and general implement dea-



aches, and all dera stomach and bowels THE MAKERS of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay you \$500 if they can's

derangements of the liver,

give you a complete and permanent cure.